

MORRISTOWN GAZETTE.

By JOHN E. HELMS.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

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THE MORRISTOWN GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1880.

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Building a Baptist Preacher.

The Union (N. Y.) Observer recites an interesting story of a building in New York State. It appears that the Rev. Mr. A. T. Worden, of Unadilla Forks, a Baptist preacher who had long been an active Republican, threw off his party allegiance when Gen. Garfield was nominated, and not only declared for Hancock and English, but put his declaration into verse, as he had a turn that way, and sent it forth as follows:

AFTER GARFIELD, THE DELUGE.

"What a fall was there, my countrymen,"—MORRISTOWN, SEPT. 22, 1880.

Where are they now, party grand?

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Pension to Surviving Soldiers of the Mexican War.

Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. Chairman, history demonstrates that society can not exist without the safeguards and the restraints of civil government and that civil government can not be maintained without the aid of military force. A civil government may be founded upon the purest principles of justice, equality and liberty; it may be supported by the most virtuous public opinion and may abide in the warmest affections and sympathies of the people, yet without the presence of the sword as a minister of its wrath and a representative of its might, it is powerless to maintain its dignity and honor and to preserve its existence among the nations. But, sir, it must be admitted that while military force in its proper sphere is a necessary element of civil government, it is nevertheless, as history proves and as we have learned from recent unhappy experiences, a dangerous power.

Hon. R. L. Taylor, Of Tennessee, In the House of Representatives, April 5, 1880.

The House being in Committee of the Whole for general debate—

Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. Chairman, history demonstrates that society can not exist without the safeguards and the restraints of civil government and that civil government can not be maintained without the aid of military force. A civil government may be founded upon the purest principles of justice, equality and liberty; it may be supported by the most virtuous public opinion and may abide in the warmest affections and sympathies of the people, yet without the presence of the sword as a minister of its wrath and a representative of its might, it is powerless to maintain its dignity and honor and to preserve its existence among the nations. But, sir, it must be admitted that while military force in its proper sphere is a necessary element of civil government, it is nevertheless, as history proves and as we have learned from recent unhappy experiences, a dangerous power.

In a government like ours, of checks and balances, it is fraught with many and perilous dangers. Unwatched by jealous eyes and undisturbed by the sovereign hand of civil authority, it may turn upon and destroy that which it was designed to protect and to preserve. When wicked and ambitious men are intrusted with the reins of government, military power may become in their hands a deadly foe to liberty. Wielded by an unscrupulous executive it may be made an engine of intolerable oppression. It may dare with bloody hands to violate the most sacred institutions of the Republic. It may be made an instrument to overthrow State governments, to put, to force in the ballot box with menacing bayonets, to inaugurate reigns of terror, and to foist upon unwilling States as rulers and satraps hungry hordes of unprincipled adventurers, whose only business is to plunder the people and to foment sectional animosities.

But, sir, and have said, military power is confined to the exercise of its proper and legitimate functions in the dispensable element in effective civil government. Without it our Republic could not have been; without it we could never have secured to us the blessings of liberty; without it the Union of our States would have long since been broken up and destroyed, and the grand fabric of our National Government would have long since crumbled to ruins.

If, therefore, military power inspired and sanctified by patriotism has been so essential to the preservation of the life of the Republic through all her tragic history, if at every step in the pathway of that history she has been baptized in the blood of her soldiers and sailors who made up that military power, how vast are her obligations to those soldiers and sailors who have served her so heroically in all her glorious struggles and have bled their bosoms to death in her defense. They stood like a wall of fire around her cradle in the dark days of the Revolution and parried the death blows aimed at her infant breast by the ruthless hand of a British Hord. Again, in the darkest struggle of 1812 they parried the arm of the same foe and saved her from the shame and defeat which would have been hers had she not been saved by the valor of her soldiers and sailors who, in the bloody conflicts of a hundred years they have crushed the spirit of the savage Indian, and sweeping him westward made way for the advancing empire of Caucasian liberty. Fighting against overwhelming odds at every step, they penetrated into the heart of Mexico, and vaulting over prostrate and conquered armies planted the victorious standard of the Republic in the city of the Montezumas. And, sir, in that last great struggle, yet fresh in our own memories, when the iron tread of that dread "irrepressible conflict" shook the continent and sent a shudder through the whole world, when "the sun in heaven" was "shining upon the broken fragments of a once glorious Union, on States disarrayed, discordant, belligerent on a land rent with civil feuds and drenched with fraternal blood," it was then that the (triumph of American arms was more complete than ever before; it was then that our country received a more precious baptism of blood, a baptism of fraternal blood, which washed out the stain and blight of glaring national sin and bro't a fresh sunrise and a new birth to free and reunited America. For the first time, sir, to open a single one of the old war wounds or to awaken a single one of its hatreds. The flower of our country bit the dust in that struggle; it is my wish that they may sleep in peace.

My only object is to show that the soldiers of the Republic have stood by her in all her greatest hours of peril and distress; they have truly laid their lives as a willing sacrifice upon her altar; they have poured out their blood for her like fountains of water; they have brought the trophies and fruits of more than a hundred victorious battles and laid them at her feet; they have kept her flag proudly floating in mid-air "with not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured," and made it an object of unfeigned respect in every land and every clime under the sun wherever the breezes of heaven have kissed its swelling folds. How vast, then, Trevelar, are the obligations of our Government to her faithful soldiers. Sir, I assert that this debt can never be discharged with mere money. They deserve not only material aid from her coffers to "make them comfortable in their old age and decrepitude and in their helplessness from battle wounds, but also a hallowed shrine in her most enduring memory and in the heart of a grateful people. Toward the soldiers of the Revolution, toward those of 1812 and of the recent war of the

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I have never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 12, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Forfeited.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with a balance of \$220. The sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then withdrew this sum as the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

From the New York Times, Feb. 23, 1873.

Meers, Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 23, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was well known at the time Congressmen began to buy. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to buy Congressmen, the acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The disclosure of the act as a participation in an obnoxious fraud, still remains the same.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee, distinctly and clearly, has found that the testimony of some of them is untrue. But, sir, since we took possession of these regions they have yielded us of gold and silver not less than \$800,000,000. Now, to this stupendous sum we must add the estimated sum of the values of the opened and unopened deposits of mineral wealth of all this boundless domain. And I hesitate not to believe, sir, that these are and will be worth to the American people \$8,000,000,000. Summing these estimates all together, we are "enfolded" at the amazing magnitude of the value of our New Mexico and Arizona, nearly \$10,000,000,000—a sum as vast as to transcend our powers of comprehension—have been laid in the lap of our Government.

And now, with these facts before us, can we afford to so far forget gratitude, ignore patriotism, trample upon honor, and disregard humanity as to vote no relief to these benefactors of the nation? They came not to the doors of our Capitol to challenge your charity and beg alms, but with the dignity of conscious merit demand a recognition of their services and sacrifices as may redeem their evening of life from the destination of poverty and shame. In June the word was sent to them, "before you die, look at them; ask their history. At the first sound of the tocsin of war they rushed to the front. Some of them slept on the ground with Taylor amid the dead and dying on the battle-field of Palo Alto, and arose from their slumbers to meet and conquer an army numbering five to one on the bloody field of Resaca de la

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Ready for the Fall Trade, With an Immense Stock.

What the Knoxville Daily Chronicle Finds to Say Concerning this Sterling House.

Some years ago most of the clothing bought by our country merchants had to be purchased east, but the necessity for this has at last passed away, as they can come to Knoxville and visit the above-named establishment and purchase their supplies in that line, and do just as well as in the east, and save the cost of freight. Few of our readers, we fear, really appreciate the extent of Mr. McTeer's business, but a call at his house during the business hours of the day, and a little observation, will soon convince them that his trade is second to none in magnitude, considering, of course, the line of goods he deals in. He has now on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever exhibited in any house in East Tennessee, and the beauty of it is, it is a general stock, comprising all grades, styles and prices. The country merchant will now have no difficulty in selecting just such goods as his peculiar trade may demand. Mr. McTeer, before he opened out in business for himself, traveled for other large houses in the east, and there is, perhaps, not a locality within the limits of his present trade, as well as many other sections of our country, that he has not visited in the interest of his employers, and thus has become thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his customers in these sections, and being wide awake to his interest, these points have all been well noted and brought to account in the purchase of his stock. There is probably no one in East Tennessee who knows better the wants of his customers than Mr. McTeer. Then the country merchant in being able to purchase right here at home. A few cents will bring them to Knoxville, they examine the goods in person, purchase a quantity of goods of the quality best suited to their trade, and they are shipped the same day, the purchaser knowing just what he is going to get, and can return home. Should they need more, an order will be promptly sent to Mr. McTeer. Not so if they go east. The expense in going there will take the profit of a good bill of clothing, and they will have to purchase more largely to even make back their expenses, and probably at the close of the season they will have a stock of goods on hand to be sold at below cost to make room for more seasonable goods. If they order by samples, they have no assurance that they get just what they want, and may have to wait long before they get the goods at all. Then, as before stated, Mr. McTeer, purchasing in such immense quantities from the manufacturers, can sell them to the retail dealer just as cheap as he can buy east, and thus save his customer the freight, no small item in the expense account.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!! Now, if you are in want of that article, take our advice and visit McTeer and examine his stock in that line. It seems that none need be cold this season, as he has enough for all, from the cheapest to the very best. He can suit every customer, be he large or small, and he assures us they were all bought to sell this season, and not for 1881; so if you will call you can be supplied at your own price. In fact his stock for the

RETAIL TRADE is just as complete as it can be, and a man can be suited at almost any price, from the very cheapest to the very best material made, and satisfaction is always guaranteed. No half guarantee, but entirely so, and when they warrant any class of goods to be of a certain quality, they mean what they say, and should the goods prove otherwise, they will make it satisfactory.

GEN'S FINISHING GOODS. This is a department in Mr. McTeer's trade to which he gives his special attention, and you will find it as complete as it can possibly be. He always has the very best of shirts, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, neck-wear, underwear, and everything of that kind, in all styles, at prices to suit the purchaser.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. This is a special feature, and never before has any dealer kept such a complete stock of boys' and children's clothing as Mr. McTeer keeps, and he has a special room for this department of his trade in the rear of the Trade Palace, and adjoining his main store room, reached by a side entrance in the rear portion of his store. Parents will find this a great convenience, as they can now clothe their boys at the very lowest figures, and much cheaper than they could purchase the goods and have them made to order.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT under the charge of Mr. Moon, of Washington and New York, an experienced workman, who has cut and fit for the very best houses, and special attention has been given to the selection of piece goods for this department. You can select the style of suit wanted and the quality of goods desired, and have your suit made to order at prices that will astonish you for cheapness, and remember, too, they warrant to fit and give satisfaction or no trade. He keeps the best of workmen, pays a good reward for the work, and insures satisfaction to his customers.

It has only been a few years since Mr. McTeer commenced his business, and yet he has increased the same until now he has the whole of East Tennessee, and sections of his customers, dealing fairly for the work, and insures satisfaction to his customers.

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